

TRIBUTE TO MARK BISCOE

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding educator, Mr. Mark Biscoe.

For 36 years, Mr. Biscoe was a member of the Fenn School family. He dedicated life to teaching, coaching, and guiding young students at this small school for boys in Concord, MA.

Mr. Biscoe began his distinguished career in 1958. Throughout his career, he has assisted countless numbers of students. Each of his students has been a recipient of his sincere kindness, care, and responsible guidance. His supervision and instruction have been significant factors in shaping Fenn boys into young men and preparing them for the future.

In his role as teacher, coach, and sometimes parent, Mr. Biscoe has provided emotional as well as educational support. He has made many invaluable contributions to the Fenn community. Unfortunately, our society often takes its teachers for granted. But, when we consider the positive effects a teacher can have on the lives of children, we begin to appreciate the value of the profession.

Mr. Biscoe's commitment is a lesson about teaching through example. He dedicated himself to improving his community and he succeeded. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. I know many parents, students, and colleagues are grateful to Mark Biscoe for his contributions. I extend my congratulations and best wishes to him on his retirement. I know that the Fenn School will continue to benefit from Mr. Biscoe's involvement and contributions.

**HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN CHINA:
MILLIONS SUFFER WHILE THE
GOVERNMENT IS REWARDED BY
THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION**

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, two significant events marking the tragic human rights record of the People's Republic of China must not be allowed to pass without this body pausing to remember the victims in China who are not allowed to speak out for themselves without fear of persecution, imprisonment, torture, and death. There are even those victims who will never have the opportunity to cry out for their lives.

On June 1, the Maternal and Infantile Health Care Law went into effect in the People's Republic of China. This law, though titled a "health care" policy, is nothing short of Nazi-style eugenics policy added to an already oppressive, nonvoluntary, coercive one-child-per-couple family planning policy being implemented in China.

China's coercive population control policy is already well known and is a crime against women. Xiaorong Li, the vice-chair of Human Rights in China's Executive Committee and a research fellow at the Institute of Philosophy

and Public Policy at the University of Maryland recently wrote: "In assessing the population policy, the unfair burdens that women have been made to bear in recent history for mistaken national policies must not be ignored * * * If China faces a population crisis, is it just to make women (and children) primarily bear the cost of reducing birth rates?" She goes on to note that "75 percent of urban women would like to have two children, but most settled for having one child to avoid losing subsidies, housing, medical care, retirement benefits, and even their jobs. Rural women seem to suffer more from pressures of all kinds * * * to evade the quotas set by the policy and produce more, preferably male, babies. They alone have to endure abortions in the 7th and 8th months of pregnancy, use IUD's, take the pill, get sterilized, bear the children, and suffer the health consequences of all these things. In most cases, they alone are punished for their extra-quota births, having to escape the harassment of family planning workers, lying about their pregnancies, and eluding the teams sent to take them for abortions and sterilizations."

The new law goes even further than setting quotas, it is aimed at ensuring that parents can have a perfect child, according to Sun Nianfu, senior obstetrician at Beijing's Capital Hospital. To this end, the law prohibits marriage between people if one of them has a serious hereditary disease, which is medically deemed unsuitable for reproduction unless the couple would agree to take long lasting contraceptive measures or give up childbearing by undergoing tubal ligation. Further, the law indicates that when a woman is determined to be carrying a child that may have serious hereditary diseases or have a serious deformity, the pregnancy should be terminated.

What will this mean for the people of China? According to one report "couples discovered to have a genetic predisposition toward conditions like diabetes, mild retardation, or even rheumatoid arthritis * * * could be forced by the government's medical establishment to abort their child." The law, so vague in its definition of serious diseases would allow the government and medical officials to determine in each case which people may get married, which couples may have children, which children may be born.

Three days after the eugenics law went into effect, on June 4, the world remembered the brave men and women who filled Tiananmen Square 6 years ago calling for democratic reform and greater freedoms. Tragically, that peaceful protest, watched by millions the world over, turned violent when the government ordered military troops into Tiananmen Square and opened fire on peaceful, unarmed citizens.

Hundreds were killed. The Chinese Government has never given an accounting of the exact number. More were rounded up and imprisoned. Many of these peaceful protesters remain in Chinese prison, many of them are imprisoned in labor camps, where they are forced to participate in China's slave labor system, producing items exported to the United States under the administration's tragic trade policy which sacrifices human lives and dignity on the altar of the dollar. On Friday the President once again renewed MFN with China, while paying lip service to the human rights situation in China. While unborn children are being called undesirable, while women are

forced to undergo coerced abortions and sterilizations, while hundreds of political dissidents are imprisoned and their voices silenced, the government which inflicts these horrors on the people is rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, fortunately there are others who have more integrity. And these people are paying a high price for standing up for human rights. Several appeals, signed by dozens of China's leading intellectuals have been issued calling for a commemoration of the Tiananmen Square victims and the release of those who are still detained for their participation in the peaceful protests. Some of those who have signed the petitions have been arrested, including Wang Dan, the 26-year-old former student leader at Tiananmen Square. Others arrested include Wang Xizhe who was imprisoned for 12 years for his participation in the 1978 Democracy Wall movement, Liu Xiaobo, a professor, Huang Xiang, a poet, and Liu Nianchun.

And, Mr. Speaker, we must not forget that Wei Jingsheng, the father of China's democracy movement was detained on April 1, 1994 and has vanished without a trace. He had already spent over 14 years in prison. He was released in September 1993 during China's bid to host the Olympics in the year 2000. Once this no longer served their purpose, Wei was picked up by authorities and has not been heard from since. At this point he has not been charged with any crime nor have there been any judicial proceedings against him.

Mr. Speaker, today the government of China enjoys most-favored-nation trade status with the United States. Government officials and the military are reaping the rewards of unlimited trade with our Nation while at the same time they trample the rights, dignity, and lives of millions of women and men in the name of population control and stability.

These victims of China's human rights abuses must not be forgotten. Today I honor the forgotten women and men of China, who are victims of Nazi-like eugenic policies, who cannot choose the number and spacing of their children, whose bodies are violated, whose voices are silenced, but whose hopes and dreams remain alive.

**BROWN INTRODUCES PATIENT
CHOICE LEGISLATION**

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker. I rise on behalf of myself and my colleague, Mr. LATOURETTE, to introduce legislation to ensure patient choice of medical equipment under Medicare.

Under current law, the Medicare Program will reimburse beneficiaries for durable medical equipment only if they choose the basic model. Those beneficiaries who wish to choose an upgraded piece of equipment for convenience or comfort reasons must pay for the equipment themselves. In fact, some beneficiaries are forced to use the basic model of equipment even if it may make their condition worse because they cannot afford to pay the full amount for an upgraded model.

I do not believe that Medicare should not be dictating choices to elderly beneficiaries, If an